





## The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.  
CHAPTER XII. CONTINUED.

I am not very brave, as you know, still, I am no coward, and the presence of danger always seems to give me courage. On this occasion, I soon recovered my self-possession. I was firmly resolved that my judgment and my powers of perception should not be weakened by my fear, or by the influences around me.

Two eunuchs attended us. They ascended the steps in advance of us and ushered us into the pavilion. As I crossed the threshold, my eyes fell upon a gentleman very elegantly attired after the European fashion, but wearing a fez, who was seated beside my father. He rose quickly at my entrance. He was tall and rather slender, with a profile like an antique cameo. Long lashes softened the rather stern and proud expression of his brilliant eyes; and the lower part of his face was concealed by a soft curling brown beard.

My daughter, his Excellency Mohammed Pacha, who has requested the honor of being presented to you, said my father.

I bowed slightly.

My father had spoken in Arabic, out of deference to his guest, but the young pacha replied with a few words of excellent French, in which he expressed his deep gratitude for the great favor conferred upon him.

Bell discreetly seated herself a little way from us, with a book in her hand. I took a seat on the divan beside my father; our visitor took possession of an arm-chair opposite us.

This visit à la Française was really the most singular and extraordinary thing in the world. The same forms of etiquette were observed as in a drawing room of the Faubourg St. Germain; but the veil added a strange piquancy to the whole affair—imparted something of the character of a clandestine interview to this formal meeting. The conversation was confined almost entirely to generalities. In spite of the gravity and reserve which distinguish Mohammed as a statesman, he is not wanting in wit; besides, to be frank, this air of rather cold hauteur is not unbecoming. Still, there is in his smile a slight tinge of irony that betrays a consciousness of almost disdainful superiority. Once, my father having made a remark upon some subject connected with foreign politics, I ventured a timid observation. The young pacha's face assumed an expression of surprise. It seems I had made a rather clever remark, that accorded exactly with their views.

"Ah, mademoiselle, so we have a great politician among us?" he exclaimed.

My father laughed heartily, and I blushed hotly behind my veil.

Mohammed said no more on the subject, but gave another turn to the conversation. Nevertheless, beneath his gravity there was a certain tone of gallantry, as if he were emboldened by the novelty of the situation. I can scarcely explain how he succeeded in finding a way to slip in several very graceful compliments. This time I thought his praise a trifle premature.

"Take care," I said, with a rather ironical air, "perhaps I am very ugly."

"No you are not," he responded, in a confident tone that was extremely flattering to my personal charms. My father gave one of his little mischievous laughs. I was a trifle piqued.

"How do you know?" I inquired, "mademoiselle, I have my secrets."

"And a gift of second sight, undoubtedly."

"I do not think so."

"But—"

"But I assure you you are charming."

Sure of his ignorance on the subject of my personal appearance, I was not at all embarrassed by this point blank compliment, but insisted that he should acquaint me with the source from which he had derived this knowledge.

"I should have known merely by your eyes and your voice," was his response.

With a mocking air, I bade him draw my portrait.

"In spite of your large and rather severe eyes," he replied, "you have an ever-smiling mouth and small white teeth. Your nose is straight and delicately cut; and on your left cheek there is a dimple."

I was truly astonished.

"What trifle!" I cried. "You have seen me in Paris."

He protested.

"Then it is magic."

He laughed a little at my surprise, then drew from his pocket a photo-

graph, which he showed me. I uttered a cry of amazement on recognizing myself, and glanced reproachfully at my father, who did not appear to be at all abashed by my displeasure, but to rather enjoy my discomfort. After this I lost much of my confidence; the veil, which had seemed such an effectual protection, was no longer a shield. The visit ended soon after. Mohammed, with a good taste for which I was really grateful, did not abuse his advantage. He rose, bowed low, and took leave of me with a few respectful and simple words.

As soon as he was gone, I reproached my father for having so perfidiously betrayed me.

"You are an ingrate, Miriam!" he replied, jestingly. "To please you, I have violated all the conventionalities, and now you complain because I have obeyed you too implicitly. Do you not see that, in order to love you, Mohammed must know you?"

What he said was so true that my wrath was appeased.

He then proceeded to question me. I was obliged to confess that his protégé had made quite a favorable impression upon me. I thought his glance a trifle too piercing, and I fancied there was a tinge of irony in his smile; but these were slight faults, not unbecoming in a statesman. My father then spoke more freely of the arrangements that had been made for this alliance, which my suitor had been discreet enough not to refer to in any other way. He told me that Mohammed, like many other Musselmans of our rank, had agreed to take only one wife, and my establishment will be conducted like that of Aly and Adilah.

In any case, I am to be allowed time for reflection before I give my decision. Besides, there is no haste. We are just entering the penitential season. We must wait until its close before thinking of the celebration of a marriage. There is a reprieve of more than a month.

What do you say to my romance? It is a momentous affair, as you see, my dearest; and I cannot decide without deep reflection. Marriage is in itself frightful. It is like venturing into an unknown world. Mohammed is very agreeable, I confess, though I do not feel for him that mysterious sympathy which reassures and attracts one. A single interview, it is true, is not a sufficient foundation for an opinion; still, I recognize in him many estimable qualities, as well as charms of person and manner, which make him a man of whom any woman might be proud. Then, too, the foreign education we both have received should render us more congenial to each other. In short, I should not be likely to find a husband more to my taste in the Mohammedan world to which I belong; and he possesses attributes that could not fail to make him attractive to any proud and ambitious woman. That the favorable impression he has made upon me has relieved me of my terror is a great deal. Why should not love come by-and-by, when I shall have learned to know this heart, which is now, perhaps, oppressed by cares of state? Time is the best of counsellors. We shall see.

## XIII.

An extraordinary animation is suddenly discernible in my life. The news of my marriage has been bruited abroad even before the marriage is decided upon. At Chinitah, however, every one seems to regard it as an accomplished fact. Since Mohammed's visit, Hosnah has conceived a sudden and vehement affection for me that gives me no respite. Scarcely a day passes but she drops in upon me, and takes me in her carriage to call upon some of her friends, and she is constantly finding a thousand pretexts for promenades and fetes. I am no longer my own mistress. I am, to all appearance, at least, won by her flattering attentions. In short I play the fool.

On account of all this bustle and confusion, I have not found a leisure moment to visit my dear Adilah. Hosnah accompanies me whenever I go out. We drive together on the avenue, where we are sure to meet Mohammed. The sphinx-like eyes of my elder sister discern him with as much alacrity that I cannot but think she is watching for him; and by the glances he bestows on our carriage, which he must certainly recognize, I am sure he suspects that I am within. Custom forbids him to bow to me; but sometimes, as one comes passes his, I detect an almost imperceptible sign of recognition, scarcely more than a drooping of the eyelids.

"Do you see that?" asked Hosnah one day. "He was on the point of committing a great imprudence. You must certainly have made him lose his head," she added, with a laugh.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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WE want to double our list of subscribers to the WEEKLY MAIL, and as it would cost us more than \$300 to do it by the regular canvassing process, we have decided to make an innovation on the old system and give that amount in prizes to our patrons.

The regular subscription to the paper is \$2 per annum. Our plan is simply this: The names of all those who remit us \$2 will be placed, with their P.O. Address, in a preliminary list to be drawn.

On MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1884,

they will be drawn for by lot, in the presence of a Committee of respectable Citizens upon a ballot-box for and named upon so that the Prizes will be awarded to the first most fortunate subscribers. The names of the winners will be announced in the next following issue of the Paper, and the Prizes forwarded next day.

## 10 VALUABLE RESENTS.

The articles enumerated below have all been bought at lowest cash prices, and are offered to our subscribers at a special rate. They can be secured by any persons who desire to examine them before the drawing.

1. A beautiful Solid Hunting Case GOLD WATCH, best value in the market, purchased from P. R. Dyer, Jeweler, Brandon, price \$65.
2. A genuine SINGER SEWING MACHINE, the best in the market, purchased from Chas. Patterson, Brandon, price \$60.
3. A pair of BOB BEEHIVE, just the thing for the Farmer at this season, from C. H. Patterson, Brandon, price \$35.
4. An excellent Full-Case Steam-Wind-up WATCH, purchased from D. A. Hester, Jeweler, Brandon, value \$40.
5. A nicely bound, Silver-Case ALBUM, price \$22, purchased from Chas. & Co., Stationers, &c., Portage la Prairie.
6. A Set of excellent CAMBRIDGE NEEDLES, purchased from Lee and Co., Brandon, at \$20.
7. A pair of BLACK SILK DRESS, 10 yards, price \$25, bought from S. Green & J. H. Hinton, Brandon.
8. A FINE LAMB CAP, the thing for a Manitoba Winter, value \$5.50, from S. Green & J. H. Hinton.
9. A lady's C. S. K. DRESS, 10 yards, \$8, good value, from T. T. Atkinson, Brandon.
10. A finely wrought (in oil) CIGAR CASE, value \$5.

## CLUBS.

Clubs of 5	..... \$5.00
" 10	..... 10.00
" 25	..... 25.00
" 50	..... 50.00
" 100	..... 100.00

In addition to the Commission parties can make by the getting up of Clubs, we offer Three Prizes under this head:

1. A Silver Round Album, valued at \$25.00
2. A Silver Cigar Basket, valued at \$15.00
3. A Violin, valued at \$10.00

The first will be given to the party who sends up the largest Club in excess of 50. The second to the party who sends up the second largest Club in excess of 25. The third to the third largest Club.

The cash must be in all cases accompanied by the Subscribers with all data as our year from January next, throwing in the balance of the year's all whose names we receive in Clubs of 50 or more, before the 1st of February. All present subscribers, not in arrears, will be taken from the year's list complete for any of the Prizes, and \$1.50 will be taken from the year's list in arrears to enable them to enter the list of the first.

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## LONGFELLOW.

Some of the Quaker Visitors He Was Known to Entertain.

During the Centennial year we were sitting together one beautiful afternoon, in this piazza, smoking and talking. While we were in the midst of our conversation I observed two men and two women coming toward us across the lawn. They were obviously New England country folks returning from the Centennial Exhibition. The men had on their shoes, deliberate, rustic walk, and were dressed in ill-fitting broadcloth, the very look of which made one pore. The women, who were leaning on each other, had an appearance of pluck and independence, as if they were determined to conquer the modest diffidence of their companions. Mr. Longfellow, leaning with his back to the street, did not observe them until they were within a yard of the piazza. He was a little surprised, but arose and greeted the intruders with his wonted courtesy.

"You the poet Longfellow?" asked one of the women, in a voice that was sweetly unassuming.

"Yes, I am Mr. Longfellow," he answered. There was an awkward pause, during which the visitors stared at the poet with unblinking glances as if he had been a theatrical relic on exhibition.

"Now, how old a man might you be?" asked the other female, abruptly.

"I am 69 years of age, madam," he answered. "Thus to me you look considerably older," said one of them, looking up at Mr. Longfellow's face with a smile.

"It looks may be like me. I am not so old."

It did not but wonder at the extreme plainness with which he answered these questions, showing no annoyance at the rate and no resentment. And when, finally, at their request, he conducted the party through the house, he submitted with the same gentle courtesy to a cross-examination regarding his family and personal affairs which would have tried the patience of the archangel Gabriel. When, at the end of half an hour, he returned, apologizing for his absence, I made a remark which was, perhaps, a little disrespectful to his late visitors.

"They meant no disrespect to me by their questions," he answered, with that genial gentleness which was so characteristic of his manner. "It is perfectly proper, where they come from, to interest one's self in the personal affairs of one's countrymen."

"But it must be a great inconvenience to you," I observed, "to be so frequently disturbed by such excursions."

"Well, during the present year I admit it has been a little trying. Nevertheless I always dislike sending a man or woman away who has come out here for the purpose of seeing me or my house. I always have to do it occasionally, but it is always disagreeable to me, and I always try to do it as gently as I can."

"Those women whom you saw are a good stanch New England type, and I like them in spite of their lack of tact and their abrupt manners. They are good, hard-working women, who make good wives and good mothers. And yet, the other day, I was greatly amused at one of the women who came here with a large retinue of attendants, and who had nothing to say to me."

"I have not seen her," I answered, "but I have heard that she had a great deal to say to me. I have heard that she had a great deal to say to me. I have heard that she had a great deal to say to me."

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## Men and Animals.

Within certain limits the lower animals are much more skillful in supplying their wants than men. Insects, birds, fishes, reptiles, mammals—one really does not know which department of the natural world exhibits the most skill in supplying its wants. Let me instance the case of trap-door spiders. I refer to their doings, because they are less familiar than those of ants and bees and other creatures which I might mention. The trap-door spider lives in a burrow which he makes in the ground where the grass grows, generally in a sloping bank; he covers the entrance to his burrow with a trap door, which works upon a hinge, and which he rarely resembles the surrounding grass that only a careful observer can detect it. This, however, is not all; if any enemy finds the door and opens it, and enters the spider's castle, he may very easily fancy that there is no one at home, for in the sides of the burrow, which is lined with a soft, silky substance, there are other trap-doors communicating with branches of the burrow, and covering these branches so craftily that they may be easily passed by unnoticed. Nay, if the enemy should be clever enough to find his way into one of these branches, he may still find no one at home, the owner of the castle being perhaps in a branch of this branch of the burrow, concealed by another skillful trap-door.

Architecture of this kind shuts the mouth of any one who should say that the inferior members of creation do not know how to adapt means to ends. Nor can it be said that the power of adaptation does not go to some extent beyond the wonders of instinct. The old story of the bees who destroyed an intruding mouse with their stings, and then covered it over with wax because they could not get rid of the body and feared the results of its continuance in the hive is only one of a number which go to prove that in the lower world of living things there is unquestionably a power of adaptation to unusual circumstances, a reasoning of results and acting accordingly, which cannot possibly be set down to the credit of instinct properly so called. But the important point to be observed is this, the infinite superiority of the animal's operations when it does not reason and the inferiority of its operations to those of man when it does.

It has been said that a bird will carry an oyster into the air and let it drop upon a rock in order to break the shell and get at the treasure within; a simple operation this, and yet we stand well nigh astounded at the bird's prodigious superiority above all that we had expected, and we doubt whether such a wonderful feat can be positively substantiated. I will not say that there may not be insects and birds and mammals the germ of that faculty which invented the steam engine; but certainly it seems almost impossible to contain in one description or definition two faculties so diverse in the importance of their results.

Adaptation of means to ends is not in the case of man something subsidiary to instinct, and exhibiting itself now and then in exceptional circumstances, but it is the very law of his being. The most savage contrives machines to catch his prey; he makes his stone implements till he sees his way to bronze and iron; he constructs his boat, or floats on his log of timber; he may be, and doubtless is, rude and elementary, but he is the genuine ancestor of James Watt and George Stephenson.

## PLEASANTRIES.

STAMPS have rolling stock when they carry live cattle.

MANY people think Ananias was an amateur fisherman.

LARGE ears indicate patience and gravity. Witness the donkey and jack rabbit.

"I HAVE said," observed an advocate of thoroughness in all things, "that the system of discipline in your school is 'quite superficial.' " "Yes, it is superficial," returned the doleful scholar, "but positively fundamental."

The following anecdote was recently related by a teacher, who is a regular contributor to the school, for which, of course, he was being tried. "I have one boy," said the teacher, "Johnnie, who will not do a thing in school but what I can do in the kitchen. I will tell you that when I was a boy, I was a great deal like Johnnie. I was a great deal like Johnnie. I was a great deal like Johnnie."

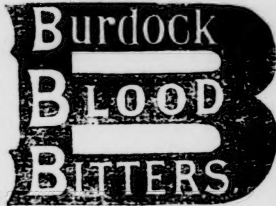
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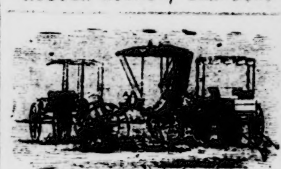
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Manager.



## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1883.

## A MONTREAL CLUB MAN.

S. H. Carleton writes from Club Chambers, Montreal, to the Toronto Mail, giving his version of the cause of the farmers' movement in this country, and some very peculiar views he advances. In the first place he asserts that the wheat producing section of the country extends from Winnipeg to the Rockies, where practical experiments prove that the article cannot be raised to any advantage west of Moose Jaw, it follows the seasons are sufficiently long to produce it that distance. In any event (he said, from a point near Moose Jaw, for a long distance west is barren and unproductive for any crop, and as you near the Rockies the early and late frosts, though the temperature on the whole is more equable the year round than at points further east, render the season too short to raise grain of any kind. So much for one of Mr. Carleton's fables. In his next idea he overlooks the high charges of the C.P.R. and the duties on lumber and implements, and attributes the balance of farmers' grievances, barring "politics," to a combination among machine men to extort from their patrons fabulous prices for implements. In this too, our Montreal friend is wide of the mark, giving the public to understand he has taken too much "Club Chambers" to fully understand what he is writing about. We are fully satisfied the wire pullers of the farmers' movement have developed the animal into a political machine, to rope in excitable weak-kneed Conservatives, to string them like beads in election contests; but this is no evidence that everything is right with the farmers, or that machine leaders in Manitoba are extortionists. One of our saw-mill men pays \$200 for a mowing machine at Qu'Appelle, that cost but \$50 at Winnipeg, and that the agent after paying \$12 freight pocketed \$97. Is this a fact, and we have to say it is that Qu'Appelle dealer caps the climax for swindling. In many cases the Ontario manufacturers have members of their own firms agents in this country, and they assure us, and their assurance is corroborated by indisputable evidence from other sources, that machines are sold as cheap in this country as they are in Ontario with the freights added, and in many cases they are sold for less. No, there is too much competition in the implement business, and especially when customers are cash men, to allow such a statement to possess even the shadow of truth. This fact should spoil any argument for the necessity for co-operation to avoid the profits of middlemen, the agents, in agricultural implements.

Mr. Carleton's pathetic appeal to sentimentality in his closing paragraph, is like the rest of his epistle, disingenuous, to say the least of it. Now, it matters not what privations the early settlers of Ontario underwent, it matters no evidence the farmers of this country should be envious because theirs are less. The pioneers of Ontario suffered there as they did simply because it was no improvement on their condition in the comparatively barren sections of the old country, and because it was not in their power to do better, nor was it in the power of the Government of the Province at the time to do better than was done for them. Things are different now, however. The proper class of settlers for this country, the sons of Ontario farmers, did not come here out of compulsion—they came here to better their lot, and if they do not better it they will return to where the climate is less rigorous and where living is less expensive. Can Carleton understand this?

In Ontario there was no non-consumption tax on lumber, every man could produce it as he required it, and there was no extortionate tax imposed on farming implements, as there were none required. The

growers of the country, however converted in a fund for the maintenance of schools, as fast as purchases could be procured to take them up; but in this country those lands are locked up, no matter how many there may be to purchase them, and the few pioneer settlers have to support their schools, expensive and all as they may be, at their own, one might say, private expense.

When Mr. Carleton leaves the Club Chambers of Montreal, and studies Manitoba and its situation aright, he will be able to write in a different strain. We feel sure this strain of writing may not give the fullest satisfaction to the Conservative leaders, but we cannot help that; and neither have we any sympathy with the charlatans, yeasty bulldozers, at conventions, who can see no virtue but party advancement in all their misdoings; but a discriminating public will yet consign the record of these to the oblivion it fully merits. We have simply the interest of the settler to respect, irrespective of all other concerns, and we are going to work for them regardless of the consequences.

## VERY UNFAIR.

There is no paper in this country that has, as Lord Dunsany would say, the happy faculty of making a "jolly old nith" of itself like the Winnipeg Free Press. The other day Mr. McQuig asked it the following question:

Do you think that, if oats were selling at 25 or 40 cents per bushel, some of our wheat growers, and that article selling from 70 to 80 cents per bushel, you could have got farmers' delegates assembled in Winnipeg (from even seventeen municipalities) to hear a paper on "Wheat growers' resolutions, on denouncing the tariff on agricultural implements and the railway monopoly?"

And its reply was:—Well, we do not think so, and we have Mr. McQuig will kindly remember that a reasonable answer. We may say more generally that if the farmers of Manitoba were in the prosperous condition which our good friend sets forth, they would not be likely to assemble anywhere to talk of grievances. But then, as the farmers were not enjoying those blessings which Mr. McQuig enumerates, they took the very natural course of assembling together to endeavor to have the obstructions removed, which prevent their reaching that enjoyment.

The law of the land teaches that a theft is a theft, no matter whether the thief steals from a pauper or a millionaire. The Free Press, in its wisdom, however, decides otherwise. Now, if the tariff is an imposition on the country in bad times, it is an imposition in good times as well, and if the wheat rates charged by the C.P.R. to-day are an extortion they would be equally an extortion, if wheat was bringing \$1.25 a bushel. The Free Press thinks the subscription price of its paper to-day is as legitimate as it was two years ago, when people were in a much better position to pay it, but it will not allow the same reasoning as regards the tariff and the railway rates. It asserts that both are an extortion purely and simply because the people are not in as good a position to pay them then as they would be if providence had favored us with better crops. It then appears, as the Free Press sets forth, that it is because the farmers are not in a "prosperous condition," and because they "were not enjoying those blessings" alluded to by good crops that they assemble to talk over "their grievances" and endeavor to have those obstructions removed—the obstructions meaning bad crops. According to the reasoning of the Free Press it should then be in order for those farmers to abuse the source of their misfortune—the Almighty—for sending those early frosts which damaged the wheat crop and the C.P.R. for not using a large number of horses as last year, when they have no use for them, to create a demand for oats the same as last season. Gentlemen, the more we examine the philosophy of those Grit prints, the more hypocrisy they show in every element of their satirizing

of the farmers' misfortune, and still they egg them on to abuse assumed sources, to keep up a spirit of agitation among the people. They fully understand that when people are discontented is the most opportune time to send the recruiting sergeants abroad, and for that reason they use all the machinery known to the craft for the purpose of inciting and fanning the fire. They know that by fair reasoning they can accomplish nothing and for that reason they resort to all the trickery known to the craft.

It would not be amiss if these farmers' agitators would only stick to one cause when one man is making a speech. They tell the farmers that the C.P.R. will not allow the public to load cars with wheat from the slough, but it has to go through elevators, which deduct 24 cents per bushel from the price of wheat. Now, we have to inquire, and this year to be in it in every particular. There is no such regulation. It is a fact the C.P.R. refuses to allow shippers to detain cars days at a time in loading, but if despatch is guaranteed, shippers can get all the cars they want to load direct from the sloughs.

One of the most recent accidents that has taken place in Canada since the time of the DeJardins case destruction took place near the river Hamber, a few miles west of Toronto, on the Great Western Railway, on Wednesday last. It appears that through some oversight a special freight train was permitted to make a trip between times, and a despatcher overlooked a car load of empty cars, drawn by a dummy engine, on their way to the Toronto Iron Works at Parkdale. The result was that at a curve in the line the latter train was run into by the freight on great speed. The cars were smashed to splinters, and about 25 people killed and about 15 injured. About 15 others were so injured as to expire a short time afterwards, and a dozen more will be laid out for life. The reports furnished by the daily press are most harrowing and full of details.

Our fellow-countrymen take a shrewdly at Dr. Hagarty because he expatriated himself at that Winnipeg convention, and calls him a renegade &c. We believe this can easily be turned into a matter of honor, if it only made diligent search in the files of its bosom friends; and those, too, who did not, like Dr. Hagarty, change votes for principle either. But it would be discreditable to send Dr. Hagarty a delegate to Ottawa, a gentleman who is a representative farmer, and who would have influence with the government, simply because he voted with the conservatives the last election for the first time in his life, while there is virtue in sending Mr. Bailey there, who is but three months a Manitoban, does not own an inch of land in the country, and who has changed his politics as often as he has changed his employers, at least five times in too many years. No friend, make up, and play fair.

Our sharp-sighted neighbor on 12th street brings the Winnipeg Times to talk for its reference to the \$100 given by the council to Mayor Winter, and tries to break the fall of his axe by asserting that the previous council gave the mayor \$100, as a bribe. The cases are not at all parallel, and no one knows better than the Sun. Beyond what Mayor Winter did for the city as head of the movement, his claims for such a payment were nil; those of Mr. Daly were otherwise. In the days of the latter there was no Police Magistrate, and what Mr. Daly got would not half pay for his time in that capacity, to say nothing of the time he necessarily spent in inaugurating civic institutions with a council baton of whose members had the slightest previous experience. Our intention is not to compare the council for the grant to Mayor Win-

ter, but to show the Sun and the outside world that Mr. Daly was not paid for the services as Mayor, as the Sun alleges.

One of our Grit exchanges says that British Columbia has been more successful than other Provinces in securing its rights with the Federal Government. We admit the truth of the statement, and have to say it is simply because those people send supporters and men of ability to Ottawa. In the last elections in this Province nothing would do the Grits but return Messrs. Watson, Sutherland and Ross. Now supposing we take the Grit view of it, and say Mr. Watson has at least done the best he could, the reason he has done nothing is because he has nothing, the education and knowledge to represent what he ought to be, the ability to do it if he knew. Mr. Watson cannot take on any constitutional question for five minutes, from which the public can easily understand his inability to properly represent the people at Ottawa. Mr. Sutherland, on the other hand, though having abilities a little superior to Mr. Watson, has too much to do looking after the interests of the Railway Lumbering Co. to give much of his time to the interests of this country, and as for A. W. Ross, his own private necessities absorb his entire attention. The only man representing Manitoba with the necessary abilities to do his duty is Mr. Royal, and we fear he is too much wedded to party. In the case of British Columbia, the Province always made it a point to select able men as representatives, and those with sufficient interest in provincial affairs, apart from private matters, to labor for them till the end was obtained. What this country wants is to reorganize its representation in both the Local and Federal Parliaments, and supplant the office hunters, time servers, and self-interested men, by representatives of ability, principle and resolution. Nothing less will serve the necessities of the people.

## CITY COUNCIL.

The new Board of Aldermen held their first sitting at 8 p.m. on Monday, the full Board being present. The Mayor duly administered the oaths of qualification and of office, as provided for by the charter, they having previously subscribed, and the Mayor having previously taken the oath before the city clerk.

The Mayor then took his seat, and delivered his address. In his remarks which were well chosen, he said the affairs of the city having been discussed during the past five weeks, it was not necessary to go into them. He was proud of the selection the people had made to represent them the coming year, as it had always been the good fortune of the people to have an excellent choice. It was highly desirable that the Board should be constituted of men of good standing, and who have an interest in the progress of the place.

Men very often object to assuming such responsibilities, alleging "there is no money in it," but that was not the proper spirit to assume them. They should not stand and criticize the acts of others and refuse to take office themselves when asked or called upon to do so.

There would be many important matters for consideration at least brought before them the present year, among which might be a system of water works. The place was now so advanced as many towns in Ontario ten times its size. In the past, however, the council should put on the brakes, and be economical at first, though it might not be the best policy to be parsimonious. He hoped the good feeling at present existing between the members individually and himself would continue, and that all would work unitedly and harmoniously for the city's future welfare.

The following gentlemen were then selected to strike the standing committees for the year:

Aldermen Cameron, Sifton, Hughes, Clement-Smith, Johnston and Kavanagh, were constituted a committee to strike the standing committees for the year.

Aldermen Moor, Beach, Lee, Adams, Duret and Larkin were appointed a committee on officials and salaries.

The committee on standing committees reported as follows:

Finance and Assessment—Aldermen Sifton, Hughes, Cameron, Johnston, Kavanagh and Clement-Smith.

Board of Works—Aldermen Cameron, Johnston, Duret, Lee and Beach.

Fire, Water and Light—Aldermen Hughes, Kavanagh, Adams and Clement-Smith.

Licensing and Police—Aldermen Sifton, Moor and Duret.

Market—Aldermen Johnston, Cameron, Duret, Sifton, Beach and Lee.

Board of Health—Aldermen Larkin, Moor, Clement-Smith and Beach.

Court of Revision—Aldermen Clement-Smith, Beach, Sifton, Cameron, Kavanagh, Hughes and Lee.

The first meeting of each committee is chairman of the committee.

The committee on officials and salaries will meet further than the 10th inst.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the city solicitor, in reference to the city. Referred to Finance.

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